NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SPRICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU SPS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.-ITALIAN OPERA. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- JACK CADS

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- ROSEDALE WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- Rur BLAS-TRUMPIS OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. -Buotuse AND Sis-

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -SIX DEGREES OF BOWERT THEATRE, BOWERT.-JACK AND THE BEAT

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—Indian Chieps, Warmors and Squaws, Glant Hoy, Python, &c., as all hours. The Markellors Ghost, Ednic and the Durchwan's Ghost. Afternoon and Sweding.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broad my.—Etmorian Songa, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—Hig-

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL 546 Broadway. -- Br

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. 585 Broadway. -- Bus AMERICAN THEATRE. No. 444 Broadway.-BALLETS

NEW YORK THEATRE, 485 Broadway.-Endraion's NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, October 14, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

All advertisements, in order to save time and secure proper classification, should be sent to the office before nine o'clock in the evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisem serted in the WESKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United States.

THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

The Contest in Pennsylvania and Ohio Curtin and Brough Elected.

From all the returns which have reached us up t a late hour this morning, there can be no doubt that Gov. Curtin, republican, has been re-elected by a considerable majority to the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania. In Ohio, Mr. Brough the conservative candidate, has received an immense vote over Mr. Vallandigham, who appears to have made a very small show, and Brough is no doubt elected Governor. The returns of the different cities, counties and townships from the two States will be found in another column, as far as heard from. The reports yet to be received will not, probably, change the result above stated.

THE SITUATION.

The recent fight on the line of the Rapidan which has been going on since Saturday, is fully described in our correspondents' despatches today. The gallantry of our cavalry and the leading officers-Generals Kilpatrick, Buford, Pleasanton and Gregg, are described as almost without parallel. The infantry was not in action. After a series of severe and desperately contested fights our main army has fallen back to the Rappahannock. We give to-day a list of the casualties. Despatches of yesterday shew that our cavalry encamped on Saturday night a few miles beyond Germania Ford, and on Sunday morning were attacked by the enemy in large force, and were compelled to withdraw towards the river, and crossed at Marston's Ford. But it appears that in the meantime the rebels had crossed ed in force at Raccoon Ford, and in overwhelming numbers, upon our right flank, rendering it necessary for Gen. Buford to fall back still farther. At Stevensburg, eight miles southeast of Culpep per, another fight was had, Gen. Custer reinforcing General Buford and driving the enemy. Continuing to fail back, the rebels overtook our troops again at Brandy Station, but after another severe fight, in which the enemy was repulsed with heavy loss, our command was allowed to reach the Rappahannock without further damage. Our loss in Buford's corps is about three hundred.

The two armies at last accounts were still lying in cicee proximity to each other, and a general engagement is daily expected. There are rumors that the enemy's cavalry has appeared at Dumfries, with the view of operating upon our left flank and rear, but these lack confirmation.

By the steamship Continental, from Hilton Head, we have news from Charleston to the 9th. An attempt was made by the rebels on the day previous to blow up the Ironsides with a torpedo, which was sent down on a raft; but the effort failed to do any very serious damage, be yond putting out the fires, throwing a large quan tity of water on her deck, killing an officer and wounding two seamen.

There is nothing of importance from Chatta-

EUROPBAN NEWS.

The steamship Africa, from Queenstown on the 4th instant, put into St. Johns, N. F., yesterday afternoon, on her voyage to Boston by way of Halifax.

The news of the Africa is two days later, and a telegraphic summary of it, furnished by our agent at St. Johns, appears in the HERALD this morning

The Africa struck on the rocks near Cape Race at ten o'clock last Monday night, during a dense fog. She was put about before she struck, but took ground fore, aft and amidships, and re-mained on the rocks during balf an hour. There usiderable sea running, with a southerly wind at the time. The steamer's boats were got ready but not launched. The Africa floated after an hour, and was speedily cleared of water by her pumps. Captain Stone then headed her for Halifax, but soon deemed it prudent to put into St. Johus, Newfoundland. Both earge and yeard are hadly damaged. When our last de

spatch was forwarded from St. Johns the Africa

was making a large quantity of water. The British government may with great truth be held answerable for the occurrence of this very serious and dangerous accident to a Cunary steamer, for when the members of the New York Associated Press made application lately to the Cabinet for permission to erect, at their own expense, a Daboll's fog signal, near the very point where the Africa struck, they were refus the ground that British territory could not be con-

ceded for such a purpose.

Maximilian replied to the Mexican deputation on the 3d inst. He is "ready to accept the throne on a free, spontaneous expression of the popula-tion, and by a guarantee for integrity in the independence of the country."

The Paris Siecle predicts that if Alexander H. Stephens expects his mission to France to lead to mition he will be disappointed, as "the time for that had passed, if it ever existed."

The London News says that General Bragg must schieve much more than the delay of Rosecrans march if he expects to benefit the rebel cause by his sword.

Consols closed in London, on the 3d instant, at 93% a 93% for money. The Paris Bourse was heavy. The Liverpool cotton market was buoyant on the 3d inst. Breadstuff were quiet and steady.

Provisions were quiet at former prices.

The rebel cotton loan advanced five per cent or the receipt of the news of Rosecrans' check, but subsequently declined.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Late advices from St. Domingo City report that
the war in San Domingo was virtually at an end, the Spanish troops having been successful at all points and quiet restored.

Our accounts from San Francisco state that the town of Weaverville was destroyed by fire on Saturday last, for the third time. The loss is es timated at \$400,000. Three of the crew of the ebel privateer Chapman, captured last winter, have been found guilty, after a trial which laste ten days. The extreme penalty is ten years imprisonment and a fine of ten thousand dollars. A teamer arrived at San Francisco from the north

ern coast on Sunday with \$280,000 in treasure.

Two railroad conventions will be held at the St. Nicholas Hotel during the present week. To-day the presidents and managers of all the lines in the loyal States will assemble for the purpose of revising the time table for the winter months. On Thursday the general ticket agents will meet at the same place, having adjourned in Philadelphia for that purpose. The closing of the canals and the consequent changes to be made in the rate of freights, and various details in the sale of passenger tickets, will then be arranged.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and filled two vacancies in the Inspectors of Registry. There was a large business done yesterday in stocks at the first board, at a general advance in the leading shares; but at the close of the call a heavy decline took place in Hartem, and in the afternoon the market generaby fell off, and closed weak. Gold was active, and at one than touched 155, but subsequently declined, and closed at 142. Exchange touched 172½, and closed at 169 at 170 with Camidean techniques.

The cetton market exhibited more firmness yesterday rith a fair inquiry. Flour, wheat and oats opened a higher prices, with a lively demand, but closed quietly with a downward tendency. Corn fell off materially in price, the speculative demand taying subsided. There was extraordinary activity in sork and lard, at im proved quotations, with a lively brainess in butter and cheese, as likewise in tallow, tobacco, leather, wool, hay and hops, at rising figures. Black teas were more inquired or. Eujara were firm, but not very brisk. Oufee, rice and molasses were mactive. Fish, fruit, laths, lite and Manila hemp were saleable and buoyant. Whiskey was decidedly cheaper and in less request. Very light freight

nestice where reported. The week's experts of do-nestic produce amounted to \$3,229,634.

The aggregate receipts of beef cattle this week show s large falling off, in view of which the market ruled de idedly more active and buoyant, while prices declined clidedly more active and buoyant, while prices declined fully half a cout per pound on all descriptions. The bulk of the offerings sold on Monday, and the balance sold early yesterday. The range of prices was from 6c. a lic. Good castle brought 7c. a 10c., while prime This description of cattle were scarce and much wanted at these rates. Common cattle brought 71/2c. a 8c., while the poorest went at 6c. a 7c. Milch cown at 5c. a 7c. a 7½c. Sheep and lambs were in good demand at from \$3 25 a \$5 a \$5 50 each, or abo demand at from \$3.25 a \$5 a \$5.00 each, or about \$5\times. a \$5\times. c a \$5\times. c a \$5\times. c a \$5\times. We quote corn fed from \$c. a \$5\times. a \$5\times. a \$5\times. c a \$5\t veals, 15,221 sheep and lambs, and 22,465 swine.

JEFF. DAVIS GONE SOUTH .- We have the news from Richmond that Jeff. Davis, looking lively and cheerful, had left that city on another journey southward. We think his mission-may be readily guessed. Last fall he made a South ern tour to Vicksburg, stopping to regulate en roule, the army of Bragg, then in the neighborhood of Nashville; and then he stopped at Jackson, the State capital of Mississippi, where he declared that however great the sacrifices the maintenance of Vicksburg and Port Hudson might require, they would and must be made, because the possession of those points was of vital importance to "the confederacy." Now we have no doubt that Jeff.'s special mission is the army of Bragg and the expulsion of Rosecrans, if possible, from East Tennessee. We have it from rebel authority that Davis has declared that this thing must and shall be done if it requires all the armies of the "Confederate States." We presume that the administration will take a note of this expedition of Davis, and prepare for the possible contingency of the increase of Bragg's forces to an army of a bundred and twenty or thirty thousand men.

A REBEL STEAMER AT HALIPAX-WHAT'S D THE WIND Now!-The rebel steamer R. E. Lee. from Wilmington, N. C., six days out, is reported as having arrived at Halifax, N. S., with thirty passengers. Why to Halifax? And what thirty passengers are these? We guess that they are in part the High and Mighty special Ambassador for France, Alexander H. Stephens the so-called Vice President of the so-called Confederate States, and suite, and that this steamer has carried them to Halifax for transshipment to one of the outward Cu narders stopping at that port. The special mission of Stephens, it is possible, is a treaty, offensive and defensive, with Louis Napoleon embracing the recognition of the conf on the one side, and the surrender of Texas as an equivalent on the other side. At all events the escape of this rebel steamer from Wilmington adds another leaf to the laurel crown of

glory of old Mr. Welles. THE LABORS OF HERCULES .- To any one who will read the sketch we published yesterday of the "modern miracles" mankind are now undertaking or have accomplished, the labors of Hercules will indeed dwindle into insignifcance. Now-a-days the Alps are tunnelled telegraphs stretch over the world, canals con nect mighty oceans. In fact, to change all nature is now with us but a matter of money.

New Projections.—We have received the account of a new gun which will throw a ball through an eight inch iron plate. With such means of attack even Gibraltar, that natural

stronghold, would have to succumb.

The Missouri-Kansas Troubles-A Car-

The Missouri-Kunsas imbrogite is causing much trouble to Mr. Lincoln, and is likely to cause more to the country. How the wrangling actions are to be reconciled; how the pretensions of Senator Jim Lane and his gang of abo lition marauders are to be disposed of; how the border Jayhawkers are to be held back from the continued plunder and devastation of the "debatable land" on both sides of the Missouri river?-these are questions demanding in no ordinary degree the exercise of that homely, but keen and honest wisdom which "honest Abe" so undoubtedly possesses. What be thinks about the matter himself may be best illustrated by his remark to a prominent gen-tieman of this city, who asked him a few days ago what he intended doing in regard to the dissouri-Kansas troubles. "They remind me," said Mr. Lincoln, "of a field I once had when I was farming in Sangammon county. It was a very good field—very good land in it; but in one corner there were some stumps, so tough and long-rooted that they couldn't be grubbed up with the hatchet and axe; so wet that they couldn't be burned out. Well, what could l do? I could only plough round them, and I guess I'll have to plough around these Kansas Missouri troubles also. They are both good States—very good land in them—very good men in them; but there are some very bad stumps, of which Jim Lane is about the worst, and guess they'll have to be ploughed round the

est way we can." Giving this stery for what it may be worth, let us say seriously that, if Mr. Lincoln in the least values or wishes to retain the good opinion of the intelligent and conservative millions of the American people he will not hesitate to eject Senator Jim Lane and all his tools, whether military or civil from connection with the affairs of the Kansas and Missouri department. Senator Jim is not only a nuisance, but a malignant and irrepressible power of evil Lank endaverous merciless and cunning, he is a true representative of the "jaybawking" or highway robber and horse thief clement which forms so conspicuous a part of the Kansas character. He is the veritable Jean Paul Marat of the Jacobin wing of his party, with only a keener instinct for plunder and pelf than history attributes to that diseased and miserable miscreant. Ever since the breaking out of the war Lane has steadily aimed-and for the most part successfully-to obtain control of the Quartermaster. Commissary and Pay departments of the army having its headquarters in Kansas; and all the patronage and plunder thus obtained have been consistently devoted to his personal benefit and the advancement of his political aspirations.

In the winter of 1861, when General Hunter took command of Kansas and the Territories, he found the whole male population clothed in army jackets, inexpressibles and shoes; while all. both male and female, slept under army blankets, and were subsisted on supplies furnished from the army commissariat. The Pay Department was overrun with claims from staff officers who held no other appointment or commission than a note from Senator Jim; and there were no less than fourteen regiments and three battalions of Kansas troops—on paper—these orsupply of officers, but the average strength of the regiments being less than three hundred and fifty effective men. It was of no use for the chief paymaster to protest that the staff officers were irregularly appointed, held no commissions and had no duties. Senator Jim was at that time "in cohoot" with Secretary Cameron. and all such objections were overruled as frivolous. It was the same with the chie quartermaster and chief commissary, if they refused to issue on Lane's irregular requis tions. Mr. Cameron first rapped them over the knuckles for causing unnecessary trouble, and Senator Jim next set himself and his adherents to work in the manufacture of affidavits that these officers were in the pay of Jeff. Davis. and were eagerly awaiting the approach of Fort Leavenworth and all of stores, money rednance and ordnance material that it cou

General Hunter, who had been in sommand of Fort Leavenworth twenty years before nator Jim ever saw it, and who had also been on duty in Kansas during all the "border ruffian" troubles of the infant State, soon straightened out matters, so far as the War Department would let him, and worked a wonderful reformation. Supported by him, the chief paymaster refused to pay illegal accounts to nator Jim's political aids, for military services never rendered. The chief quartermaster and chief commissary renewed their vows of fidelity to the book of Army Regulations, and no requisitions for stores or supplies that were not en regle and correct could receive attention. The fourteen skeleton regiments and three skeleton battalions were at once consolidated into six effective regiments and one battalion-this change in itself saving to the United States Treasury the pay, forage and subsistence of eight colonels, ten lieutenant colonels, eight majors, eight chaplains, eight surgeons, ten assistant surgeons, ninety captains, one hundred and eighty lieutenants, and the non-commissioned staff in proportion. " It also converted into military organizations, subject to discipline, what had previously been a mere armed rabble of jayhawkers, scattered at will over the country, and for the most part engaged in pursuits having nothing whatever to ay to the profession of soldiering.

Changes so radical as this and so beneficial to the service were more than Senator Jim could stand. The officers mustered out were his political adherents—half the State Senators of Kansas drawing pay as field officers of various grades, while the captaincies were distributed through the lower House, and the lieutenancies held in reserve the small fry of wirepullers in State and district conventions. Not one out of every ten of these officers could tell a platoon from a battalion, or "knew his horse's tall from his sabre." They were purely political appointments, made by Senator Jim while exerng irregular command as a brigadier general without commission, in the early days of the war. And here let us say, that, although two of the Kansas regiments did well at the battle of Wilson's creek, they were two (the First and Second) with which Lane had no connection, and which had been raised and were commanded on that occasion by sound democratic Conolels Deltsler and Mitchell-who held the acobin Senator at his true worth, as a jayhawker only anxious for plunder.

General Hunter, to the intense delight of Lane and all his crew, was at length relieved of our cruisers there too!

from command in Kansas; and since that hour Senator Jim has had things very nearly his o way; and it is neither his fault nor that of his abolition claqueurs if he has failed to become omnipotent. All will remember the incredible reports of victories achieved by certain Kan commanders known to be in Lane's interest. In several fights it was gravely stated that these doughty warriors had killed more of the enemy than their own numbers that two thousand men had fought twenty thou sand for two successive days "by Shrewsbur clock," and that the enemy were at length forced to retire pellmell, leaving unspeakable amounts of artillery and stores behind them and no less than "three thousand of their dead" upon the field. These and similar reports were common at the time when Senate Jim was laboring to have one of his tools made major general and placed in undisputed com mand of the department. They were eagerly swallowed by the abolition press, and were quoted in disparagement of the less brilliant pattles fought by conservative generals of the regular army. But at last, after the promo-tion sought by Lane had been made, the truth leaked out through the rebel journals and other sources, and the country finally woke up to a knowledge that it had been shamefully, persistently and deliberately duped by an organ zed system of wholesale lying.

We venture to affirm that there is an officer who served with or near Lane the early campaign of Missouri and not a Missouri citizen acquainted with the facts and entitled to credit for his state ments in a court of justice, who will not testify to-day, if called upon, that Lane's march through Missouri at the head of his Kansas brigade was a simple devestation - a sort of grand cornival of highway robbery and burglary—the very anotheosis of jaybawking. Political principles were held in profound contempt so long as there was a good horse to be stolen, a farmyard to be devastated a bureau to be ransacked a strong box to be carried off. The slaves of the mos devoted Unionists shared the fate of those owned by generals in Price's army; and so far was Lane's enormity in this respect carried that even Gen. Hunter-who certainly is not over squeam ish where slave property is at stake, though otherwise an honest man-was compelled to interfere and to issue orders of restitution.

The present efforts to secure Gen. Schofield' removal, or to have Kansas erected into a sepa rate department, under command of some jay hawking general, are only the last manifesta tions of Senator Jim's desire to obtain control of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Pay departments of the army in Kansas and the Territories, with a carte blanche for plunder in the border counties of Missouri and Arkansas. Red handed, rapacious, utterly unscrupulous as to veracity, making a joke of homicide, and ready to base political power on the devasta tion of a region half as large as Europe-Sens tor Jim Lane is a true type of the kind of me evolved by the workings of abolition princi ples in the hotbed of a frontier population Let our upright President spura his insolent pretensions, and kick him and his horde of harpies into outer darkness. There can be no peace in Kansas, no quiet or security, except that of ashes and death, along the Missouri border, while this great archetype of the fanatical party is permitted to roam and ravage un-

Work on the Rappahannock-Signs o an Impending Battle.

The details which we publish this morning of the sharp, desultory skirmishes since Satur day last, chiefly between the opposing cavalry forces in the country of the Upper Rappahs nock, near Culpepper, speak well of the admirable conduct of General Kilpatrick and his gallant troopers and of all the Union troops ngaged. But the overshadowing fact that General Meade's whole army has fallen back some fifteen or twenty miles pearer Wash ington appears to have created some appre hension in the public mind that he has be weakened to such an extent as to be unable to apple with the superior army of Lee, and i therefore retreating rapidly in order to escape the fate of General Pope.

As we understand these late operations, they do not admit of this interpretation. There was a movement of the enemy in considerable force to turn the right flank of General Meade and get in behind bim; and to avoid this he was compelled to fall back; but, having by this retrograde movement defeated the enemy's design, General Meade, at the last accounts, was fully prepared for any further demonstrations against him. There is no danger that he is about to repeat the disastrous campaign of General Pope, in any event.

It must not be forgotten that in his Virginia campaign General Pope, with an army of less than forty thousand men, under took to resist the advance of Lee with an army of at least one hundred and fifty thousand men, Pope, having two days the start from Culpepper, could have retreated, without loss of men or supplies, to the fortifications of Washington; but he preferred to fight, and persisted in fighting till his army was cut to pieces But now the case is bravely altered. General Meade has an army which we have no doubt is largely superior to that of the enemy; our ers know the country thoroughly our army holds the interior line, in a forward or retro grade movement, and General Meade has : body of cavalry which of itself, if added to the forces of Pope, would have enabled him to defeat the flank movements of Stuart and Stonewall Jackson.

Assuming that he believes the reports cur-

rent at Richmond that Meade's army has been depleted to the extent of four entire army corps, it is probable that Lee may be manced vring for a general engagement. It is possible that such an engagement may thus be brought on at any moment. Let it come. We have no fears of the result. General Meade will not be caught napping; and we know that in the management of a great battle he is a cool, skilful and reliable leader.

Our only apprehension in this matter is that the rebels, though represented to be in strong force, are playing a bold game of bluff with the mere skeleton of an army, and that these offensive demonstrations against Meade are only intended to gain time in the work of reinforcing the army of Bragg. In this view, we think that if Lee should dealine to open a general battle, Meade should, and probably will, compel him to fight or to face about for the refuge of Richmond, nor permit him to rest this side of its fortifications.

REPEL PRIVATEERS.—We see that the rebe privateers are going to the China seas. Will not Secretary Welles wake up and send some

orena-The General Rosecrans' actual position

we view it in respect to its danger to the enemy or is respect to the safety of his own army, is one of intense interest. Supplied with all that is necessary for an army in active service, and with a force at least equal to the whole force that could possibly be concentrated at any point on his line of operations, the general who had gone from Murfreesboro to the Chickamauga river without a battle might, before he left the position at Chattanooga, have drawn up the schedule of conditions to be offered to the rebel leaders in any city he chose. But if that general is the servant of a government that gives to party intrigue the attention it ought to give to its armies—that fiddles and laughs irrespective of the ruin that may ensue—then he will neither be furnished with adequate supplies nor with adequate force. In that case he will have to relinquish any hopes that he might have to close the war by might have to close great success, and will find it necessary to ok after the safety of his own position with all the earnestness with which he sought to destroy the enemy. Such is, to a certain extent, General Rosecrans' situation now.

We give to-day a map by which the reader may see at a glance the whole theatre of war in the Southwest, and the relations of Chattanooga with Murfreesboro, Kingston (in Tennessee), Rome, Atlanta, and the three points at which the respective parts of the rebel force are now held in hand-Dalton, Lafavette and Trenton, How much danger there is to the confederacy in our continued possession of Chattanooga as a base for a future advance by the Valley of the Chickamauga to Rome, and thence to Atlanta, will be seen at a glance. But exactly in proportion as such a position is valuable to us for active operations against the enemy so is it dangerous to us when matters are the other way, when we are compelled to stand on the de fensive and the enemy threatens. What peril there is under such circumstances in such a line as that from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga may be seen in the recent achievement of the rebel Wheeler, who crossed the Tennessee river near Bridgeport, and burned wagons at McMinnville.

Elsewhere we print a letter from Baltimore which gives from rebel sources what the rebels are doing and hope to do in their operations against General Rosecrans. Upon this authority the rebel force now in the field in Georgia drawn for the emergency from every part of the Southern States, numbers one hundred and seventy-five thousand men and nearly two hundred and fifty pieces of artillery. With this force, under Johnston, Bragg and Longstreet, and now disposed in a semicircle around Chattanooga on the south side of the river, the rebels propose to completely invest that town and capture General Rosecrans and his whole army, and to do for us on the Tennessee what Grant did for them on the Mississippi. In the numbers that our Baltimore correspondent gives we do not believe. People in Richmond may think that the rebel general in Georgia has such a force; but it is because the thought is in consonance with their wishes, and not because they have any better reason to think it. But lessen the numbers, for exaggeration, by one-third, and that will still make d very formidable army.

Salvation for the confederacy lies now in successful resistance to Rosecrans; but to capture his army would be a triumph equal to the most that the most sanguine rebel could hope for. As the plan is one full of temptation, we may be certain that the attempt will be made to carry it out. We have seen hitherto with what carnestness and energy the rebels go about a favorite project, and we have seen the lethargy of our government on all critical occasions, and while we remember these we certainly cannot regard the rebel plan as a very wild one. But we shall see.

The Russians in New York-A Word

Two or three hundred of the leading merofficers a splendid banquet at the Ast House on Monday evening. Nearly every evening the Russians are entertained at the private residences of some of our citizens, and, as we stated the other day, they are engaged for ten evenings ahead. But all these festivities, excellent as they may be, are only preliminary to the grand municipal banquet at the Astor House next Monday, and to the magnificent ball which will take place at the Academy of Music in the course of a week or two. In order to prevent any such crush and jam as those at the Japanese and the Prince of Wales balls, only two thousand tickets will be issued for this brilliant re ception, which is intended to surpass any similar affair ever given in this city.

The time for this ball is not yet definitely fixed. Indeed, there need be no hurry about our entertainment of the Russians; for a despatch boat reached the fleet on Monday with the intelligence that half a dozen more Russian vessels are on their way to this port. When the Czar hears of the manner in which we have received this first, it is more than probable that he will send over his whole navy. In the meantime, however, we understand that Admiral Lisovski has determined to winter here: and this insures us a most delightful series of balls, parties, dinners and receptions, public and private, formal and informal. Our people were never richer than now, and never better prepared to exercise the utmost hospitality towards their foreign friends. It is always best to take things in their natural order, and settle accounts first with our friends and then with our foes. We are attending to the Russians now. By and by we shall be ready to take up the cases of the English and the French. and we hope to pay off the little balance we owe them in a way which will be satisfactory to us, if not to all concerned.

Apropos of this subject, it may be well to remark that our Russian visitors have a great deal to learn from us, and particularly in regard to seamanship. The Russian sailors do not compare with the English and French as favorably as we could wish. This is probably the result of the Russian system of conscripting sailors and soldiers indiscriminately. A Rus sian peasant, who never before saw a sheet of water larger than a horsepond, is transformed into a sailor off hand by the conscription officers, and is hurried on board a vess before he has time to distinguish a mast from a ridgepole, or a boat from a barn. The consequence is that the Russian pavy has plenty of green sailors, but few good seamen. Peter the Great rushed for the water as soon as he could walk, just as a young Newfoundland dog would do; but Peter was born a sailor and a genius, and the Russian pessants do not generally resemble their either give himself up to Chase and make

favorite monarch in this respect. The system of taking only those men for sal hibit some predisposition for the profession is the system which must be adopted in Russia in order to secure a good navy. Nor should such schools for sailors as our New England fisheries and the French and English fisheries at St. Pierre and Newfoundland be neglected. Finland is a capital place for such a school, and the Fins, as their name indicates, always make admirable sailors. This advice, however, is only by way of a little before dinner conversation. Now let us prepare ourselves for the grand banquet.

Continued War in the Cabinet-Cock Flghting and "Coppering the Red." There is a paper in existence called the Chronicle of the Turf, though the announcement may be news to our readers. It professes to be the American sporting gentleman's organ, and in this capacity is patronized by the brilliant chief of the Treasury Department, who finds in it a fit vehicle for communicating with his friends, the big and little stock gamblers of Wall street and the sporting fraternity in general. One glance through its pages shows that it is an "organ" in the most intense sense of that obnoxious term. It is partisan in everything, just or fair in nothing, and its particular favorites are a somewhat speckled essemblage, embracing Billy Mulligan, S. P. Chase, the Benicia Boy, Secretary Stanton, Mr. John Morrissey, Gideon Welles, Fighting Joe, a Mrs. Belle Blivins, of Buffalo, and Senstor Jim Lane, of Kansas. Its library contains "Fistiana," "Boxiana," "The State Papers of Secretary Chase," "The Derby Racing Calendar," "Reports of the Committee on the Conduct of the War," "History of Cock Fighting," "The Chicago Platform, with Notes by Greeley;" "Lives of the Milling Heroes," "Hoyle on Whist," "Halleck on War," "Helper on the Crisis," and "The Newgate Calendar," in seventy yellow covered volumes, with colored prints. As the organ of Con. Orem, Tom Hyer and

other illustrious "handlers of the daddies," the Chronicle of the Turf goes largely into prize fights and sparring matches. On behalf of "Fighting Joe," it gives McClellan "two on the nob" with several "tappers of the claret" whenever it can get a chance. To please Billy Mulligan and Jonny Ling, it devotes attention to "coppering the red," "forking out the chips" and "going its thousands better on three -aces with a pair." Mr. S. P. Chase, in its columns, predicts with solemnity that the weakness of Mr. Lincoln and the treason of Seward will soon cause "gold to be at a premium of two hundred per cent"-a calamity only to be averted by the surrender "within thirty days" of Missouri and Kansas to the abolition plunder schemes of Senator Jean Paul Marat Lane. Mrs. Belle Blivins, in jockey hat and feather, trots out her 'long-tailed sorrel." Genio C. Scott does the trout fishing and cock fighting. Comments on the imbecility and mismanagement of the State Department are the special business of the Count Adonis Gurowski; while the editor in person attends to the "base, grovelling and dirty" democrats, "besotted devotees of party," "gridiron railroad speculators," "public sharpers," "central sachems," "notorious swindlers" and "firm of rogues" who have brought Tammany Hall into "obscene communion with Mozart for the local defilement of this city."

Take it for all in all, the organ of the American sporting gentleman presents a quite refreshing variety of subject matter. grave to gay, from lively to severe," was never better illustrated. Its only fault is-and this we speak in the interest of its largest class of patrons that it gives up too much space to the ponderous lucubrations of the Treasury Department. "What care its patrons-the mea with ruffled shirt fronts, diamond pins and dyed mustaches, who may be seen assembled any fine day on the Fashion race track, or who gather at night in every haunt where "a little game is kept moving "-what care they for the "conservative plot," of which Mr. Chase writes column after column every week? What inchants and business men of this city gave the | terest have they in urging that Senator Fessen torial vote," requesting Mr. Lincoln to kick out Seward, shall be revived? Every one knows that Mr. John Morrissey is a devoted Seward man, and that he "bets his little pile" at every election under the direct tutelage of Thurlow Weed. Mr. Morrissey is an American sporting gentleman of large influence-a representative "sport," so to speak; and in a perfectly friendly spirit we advise the editor of the Chronicle of the Turf to consult Mr. J. M. much more and Mr. S. P. C. much less than he has latterly done.

> Surely, too, the astute Secretary of the Treasury displays less than his usual acumen in the selection of the paper under notice as his organ. The "sports" of the country are free handed, liberal class, led more by the heart than by the head, and Mr. Chase can never injure Mr. Seward in their eyes by proving, as he tries to do, that the "little juggler of the State Department" is "in favor of rescinding the emancipation proclamation" and Confiscation bill, and that he is "willing to deal with slavery within the Union if he could not get along without"-in a word, that Mr. Seward makes the slavery question subordinate to that of the Union, while Mr. Chase prefers to have civil war and disunion forever rather than to allow the return of any Southern State under the protection of the Stars and Stripes with its "domes tic institution" still in existence. The "sports," upon this point, are to a man of Mr. Seward's way of thinking; and if their ergan would tell them more of the "little joker under the thimbles," and less of "Little Mac" and the "little juggler of the State Department," they would be far better satisfied.

Seriously, however-for there is a serious as well as comic side to this, as to all other mundane matters it is high time that Mr. Lincoln should either change his Cabinet or compel its members to live in harmony. Mr. Chase is talked of for the seat on the Supreme Bench now occupied by Chief Justice Taney; and it is not seemly for him to keep pouring out billingsgate from week to week against an associate whom he acknowledges to be Mr. Lincoln's "most confidential minister" and "the architect of the present conservative party." He should be rubbing up his law, studying the amenities and charities of life under an accredited minister of the Gospel, and the decencies of language and metaphor under some master of rheteric wholly destitute of anatomical knowledge. This last remark is made in view of that sentence in which, Mr. Chase pursues the image of tearing away "the horrid afterbirth of Southern treason" point and with a minuteness of descriving Let Mr. Li